

Letter by Dr. L.A. Moffett

S. U. Moffett

Pyeongyang, Korea, April 7th, 1919.

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Honorable Leo Bergholz,
American Consul General,
Seoul, Korea.

MAY 29 1919

Brought by S. Q. Beck

Dear Mr. Bergholz:-

W. L. DOWD

We planned for the opening of the new term of College and Academy on April 4th after the vacation which began March 5th, when the students had been dismissed earlier than expected and diplomas were given without graduation exercises because the night before the dormitories were visited after midnight by the fire on both sides and some of the students dragged out and beaten. On April 2nd and 3rd there was a vast public canvass of the city houses and students from mission schools were arrested, some of them beaten, some soon dismissed and others detained under arrest. Word from the Chief of Police to one of our Japanese professors was that students entering a school for the new term must be sent to the Police Station where they would be examined. As in the minds of all such arrest was usually accompanied with beating and kicking, and such a deterrent before any investigation or inquiry as to conduct, it was impossible to expect any students to enroll. And so for the Academy two students, one, the former student and one new one, they disappearing, however, upon the appearance of the Prefect and his interpreter with swords who came to enquire as to the prospects of opening the school. At the College one student came but left at once upon hearing that the Chief of Police had said. Whether this was intended to prevent the opening of schools I do not know, but it may account for the non-enrollment of students.

That afternoon April 4th about 4.30 P.M. when most of the missionaries had gathered for a prayer meeting at Mrs. Holdcroft's home, a corda of police and gendarmes was suddenly picketed all about our property, and procurators and police and gendarmes all began to search our residences. We were telephoned to from one of the houses. I immediately went to my house, found the compound gates shut and gendarmes on guard, about twenty police and gendarmes picketing the compound and upon going into the house I found my wife and children watching some sixteen to twenty gendarmes police and detectives in charge of a procurator and his interpreter already searching three rooms. I asked the headman if he had a search warrant and he replied: "No, it is not necessary" I said; "I cannot give my consent to the search." He then gave me his card and I said: "Of course you can forcibly search but it will be with my consent." He said that that would be alright. (I judge that as he was a procurator he had the legal right to search even without my consent.) They spread through the whole house and in my study and in Mrs. Moffett's bedroom made a most thorough search of desks, drawers, bureaus, papers, letters, etc., even going into my property desks and the safe.

They were not rude nor disrespectful and one said that he did not like the job but had to do as he was ordered. However it was anything but pleasant to have to endure the indignity of having twenty officers, gendarmes police and detectives take possession of everything in order to find practically nothing. In my study among my secretary's papers in the drawer of his desk they found the following inconsequential things:

1. A copy of the program of the Prince Yi Memorial Service and the Independence Service of March 1st written in ink in Korean. It was held at Anju.
2. A small piece of paper with a statement in Korean of the number of men killed, and the numbers of those who had taken part from the several villages of Anju, in the demonstration.
3. An envelope directed to the Theological Seminary, coming through the mail with stamp and postmark on it, containing five copies of the Independence Newspaper. This had come when I was in Seoul and was in the Secretary's desk where my Korean letters are placed.

None of the above had I ever seen before and the procurator's interpreter afterwards told me that my secretary also denied knowledge of the first two.

After searching the house they searched the out-buildings, the guest house and an empty Korean house in the lower part of my compound where my Bible, wand and other things, my secretary had lived for years and which they again had permission to occupy. As we were trying to open the front door of the guest house my secretary came out of the back room where he had been sleeping for several nights. (I did not know he had occupied this room, although he had had my permission since February to reoccupy

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While searching my house, the houses of Miss Snook, Mr. Mowry, Dr. Gilie, Mr. McAllister, Mr. Reiner, Dr. Baird and the Foreign School Laundry were also searched. Miss Rits refused permission to search that house as they had no warrant and their supply of procurators being short, there was no procurator in that city of police and they refrained from searching her house. At Miss Snook's house they arrested the matron, Cook (a woman) and a young man, Miss Salomon's secretary. At Mr. Mowry's they arrested a teacher of the Big Church School who was leaving just as the police came, he having come to see Mr. Mowry the Principal about the opening of school that day, also a student who had just been released from jail and had come to tell Mr. Mowry about his release. I think another boy was taken there and I understand they expressed disappointment at not finding Mr. Mowry's Secretary. At Mr. Gilie's house they arrested a boy who had been working in his garden for two weeks, a theological student from the country who had come in, and a medical student from Seoul, formerly a student here. These three had hidden in the house before Dr. Gilie returned from prayer-meeting. In Mr. Reiner's yard, who had been a cowherd on the pound and who was trying to escape gave himself up to thegend rones who proceeded to beat him, strike him in the head and knocked him down, after which they kicked him in the head several times. At Dr. Baird's they arrested a College student who was acting as secretary for him.

So far as I know there was nothing wrong about any of these being on our places or in our houses, most of them having regular occupations. But as the whole population is fearful of unlawful beatings, some of them, when they saw the police coming, hid and tried to escape capture. They searched my book also but did not arrest him. They marched off with their captives and went through the Seminary for a notice from which they took another mimeograph and breaking two windows in the Southern Presbyterian Cottage for procurators. I am told arrested a man who had gone in there. Three men came back and asked to take two mimeographs from my study, to which I consented, asking for a receipt which they said I could get the next day at the police office. That night, between seven and eight o'clock, Mr. Mowry telephoned me that a messenger from the police office had come asking him and me to go down. I met them at my gate and we went down together. We were shown into a small room where were three police and sat down waiting for thirty-five minutes before Mr. Mowry was called out for examination, half an hour. While waiting we were talking together in English when one of the policemen said, "You are not allowed to talk." Surprised, I replied, "What are we under arrest?" He jumped up at once, and said "wait a minute," went out and came back shortly saying, "Never mind, it is all right." I replied, "Of course it is," and we continued our conversation. After Mr. Mowry was called out I was kept waiting another hour and was then called out for examination before the procurator and his interpreter who had searched my house, also a scribe and for a part of the time another elderly official. They were very polite and very pointed in their questions, asking particularly about my knowledge of or a connection with the independence meeting of Haron Ast, about my secretary, his being on my place, and about the keys of the house in which he had been and whether he could have had the use of the key without my knowledge, about the use of my mimeographs, whether with my consent and knowledge as to the use to which they had been put. They asked about the three papers found in my Secretary's desk in my study and about my absence in Seoul, about the role of my Bible woman and secretary and my own financial condition, saying that I was reputed to be very wealthy, owning much land. After an hour's questioning in which they learned that I knew nothing, had consented to nothing and was in no way a party to or knew anything which may have been done by my secretary or others on the place or with my mimeograph, (the secretary always having full access to the mimeograph for secretarial work) that I had stayed in Seoul on account of medical work for my wife and child at the Hospital and that the land in my name was the property of the Board of Missions of the

Church and of Schools they finished the examination.

I then made request for a policeman to accompany me and Mr. Mowry home as it was near midnight and a missionary had recently been stopped at night on the way to the railway station by two Japanese armed with clubs and it was not safe for foreigners to be out at night. They said there was no danger but I called their attention to the fact that Japanese papers were publishing abusive articles about us and that the low class Japanese had great hatred towards us. They consented to send a policeman asking me to wait a little while, and I was shown into the main office of the police station where I saw sitting on the floor at one end the group of students and secretaries who had been arrested that afternoon and Dr. Baird's translator who had been arrested the night before. I asked if I might speak to them but was refused permission to do so. After waiting some twenty minutes the procurator and his interpreter came in and said that they would send a policeman home with me. I suggested that I wait for Mr. Mowry but they said that his examination was not yet finished and that I had better go first. I then asked to see Mr. Mowry to tell him that I was going out and would relieve his wife's anxiety by telling her that they would send a policeman with him a little later. One said, "He is now being examined but I will tell him." I then went, accompanied by a Korean policeman, but could not waken Mrs. Mowry so went home. I did not sleep well and in the morning had a hard headache so stayed in bed. About seven o'clock Mrs. Mowry telephoned Mr. McMurry that Mr. Mowry had not come home and asked if I had. He came to see me and I suggested that he get Mr. Bernheisel and at once go to the police station, ascertain the situation and if Mr. Mowry were under arrest, to ask the nature of the charges, telegraph you at once, ask to see Mr. Mowry and send him food. Mr. Bernheisel will write you what follows. I hope that I have not written in too great detail but it seems better to write some things which may seem trivial import rather than leave out the very things you may wish to know.

Saturday afternoon, April 5th, five of those arrested were released, Miss Snook's matron cook, Miss Salmon's Secretary, the City School teacher, Mr. Gillis working boy and Dr. Baird's Secretary; and on Sunday morning Dr. Baird's translator was released, the translator reporting that while he was not beaten the others had been shamefully beaten while being examined. Saturday afternoon Mr. Mowry's secretary, who graduated from the College in March, came to Mr. McMurry's and said that he thought it best to give himself up to the police and not try to escape from arrest. We then arranged that Mr. Bernheisel should go to the police office, Dr. Moore taking him down in his auto and report to the police that this secretary was ready to deliver himself up if they would send out a man for him. Dr. Moore brought the man, a detective who knows all the students, back in his auto, and Mr. Mowry's secretary, Yi Po Sik, came out from Mr. McMurry's and gave himself up. Mr. McMurry accompanied him and the detective in the auto to the police station and we thus cured him immunity from beating on the way. The secretary did this on his own initiative. He asked me for advice, but I told him that he would have to decide for himself. When the police came of Friday, he had hidden and escaped arrest.

This is all I need to report now. I shall write you later concerning on the situation I would say however, that personally I do not believe Mr. Mowry has done anything which renders him liable to the law.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed,

P.S. I am sending you herewith three copies of this letter.

Pyongyang, Korea

April 7, 1919

Samuel A. Moffett

Honorable Leo Bergholz
American Consul General, Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Bergholz:-

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They were not rude nor disrespectful and one said that he did not like the job but had to do as he was ordered. However, it was anything but pleasant to have to endure the indignity of having twenty officers, gendarmes, police and detectives take possession of everything in order to find practically nothing. In my study among my secretary's papers in the drawer of his desk they found the following inconsequential things:

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This is all I need to report now. I shall write you later commenting on the situation. I would say, however, that personally I do not believe Mr. Mowry has done anything which renders him liable to the law.

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Pyongyang, Korea

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Charles F. Bernheisel

Hon. Leo Bergholz, American Consul General, Seoul, Chosen

Dear Sir:

Dr. S.A. Moffett having sent you a report of the events up to the time when he left Mr. Mowry at the Police Station in Pyongyang [Friday night, April 4th], I will carry on through the next day, Saturday April 5th.

Mr. Mowry, not having returned home from the police office by breakfast time Saturday morning, Mr. McMurtrie and the writer went down to the police office to inquire. They told me that he had been examined there the previous night and being found guilty of crime had been sent to the prison. They refused to tell us what the charge against him was. They told us to seek any further information from the court house of the prison.

On the way to the prison we stopped at the post office to send you a telegram that Mr. Mowry was imprisoned.

At the prison they [confirmed that] Mr. Mowry was there but could not give us any information concerning him but referred us to the public procurator. We then went to see this official. When asked as to the reasons for the imprisonment he said the question was now being inquired into and until the inquiry was finished he could not specify the charge. Asked whether he was liable to be confined for some time or not the reply was that many persons were concerned in the affair all of whom would have to be examined so that it would probably take a long time to finish the examination. He gave us a paper to see the prison officials allowing us to go in and see Mr. Mowry. Mr. McMurtrie went on home but I went to the prison and after waiting an hour or so was granted an interview with Mr. Mowry. We were required to converse in the Korean language and nothing was to be said about the case.

Mr. Mowry said that he was in a room by himself which room was very good except that there was a privy in one corner from which bad odors arose. He said that the attendant was a very kind man and that he was being very well treated. He said to tell his wife that he was all right and for her not to worry about him.

The interview being at an end I came away. The prison officials requested that his meals be sent him from his home and this [is] being done. Bedding and magazines were allowed to be sent in to him but they refused to allow a cot, a chair and a bottle of medicine to go in.

They said there is a doctor in the prison and that in case of illness the doctor would give his services.

Very respectfully submitted,

C. F. Bernheisel

(carbon copy in the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

April 8, 1919.

ARREST OF AMERICAN MISSIONARY IN PYONGYANG

DEVELOPMENT OF AGITATION AFFAIR

The *Keijo Nippo* publishes a Pyongyang telegram to the effect that it became known, through the confession of certain Koreans arrested in Pyongyang in connection with the agitation, that Kim Taisul and ten other leaders of the recent riot were in hiding either in the residences of the Rev. E. M. Mowry or in certain other houses. On Saturday afternoon, at 4 the Public Prosecutors gave orders to the gendarmes and police for their arrest, and all were secured. As evidence, the police seized three copying presses and copies of some documents at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Moffett and at Suageni Girls' School. Kim and his party were students of Sungail University, a mission school in Pyongyang, and took a leading part in the recent agitation.

The Rev. E. M. Mowry was also arrested on the charge of sheltering breakers of the law.

AGITATION IN CHOSŌN.

On Saturday about 600 agitators gathered at Saklyang in Kyongki Province and made a disturbance. Order was restored on one rioter being killed and 3 others wounded. Riots were also reported the same day at Leisan and Chyongsan, both in South Chongchoog Province. At the former town three Koreans were wounded by shots fired by guardians of the peace and at the latter there were two casualties. In North Pyongang Province Kwangsangmyun and Pakchia saw disorderly demonstrations on Saturday, with the result that 4 demonstrators were killed and 5 wounded at the former village, while eight were wounded at the latter. A large crowd of Koreans attacked the police station at Haesang in Ulsan District, South Kyongsang Province. Shots fired by the policemen wounded eight Koreans.

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JAPANESE CHRISTIANS AND FOREIGN MISSIONARIES IN PYONGYANG.

On Thursday last, reports a Pyongyang message, nine delegates of Japanese Christians in that city called on representative foreign missionaries and advised them to dissuade their flocks from taking part in the agitation by pointing out to them the of the movement. What answer the missionaries made is not as yet reported.

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AGITATION IN CHOSŌN

On Saturday about 600 agitators gathered at Sakkyong in Kyongki Province and made a disturbance. Order was restored on one rioter being killed and 3 others wounded. Riots were also reported the same day at Lei-an and Chyongsan, both in South Chongchong Province. At the former town three Koreans were wounded by shots fired by guardians of the police and at the latter there were two casualties. In North Pyongan Province Kwangsongmyun and Pukchian saw disorderly demonstrations on Saturday, with the result that 4 demonstrators were killed and 5 wounded at the former village, while eight were wounded at the latter. A large crowd of Koreans attacked the police station at Hasang in Ulsan District, South Kyongsang Province. Shots fired by the policemen wounded eight Koreans.

JAPANESE CHRISTIANS AND FOREIGN MISSIONARIES IN PYONGYANG.

On Thursday last, reports a Pyongyang message, nine delegates of Japanese Christians in that city called on representative foreign missionaries and advised them to dissuade their flocks from taking part in the agitation by pointing out to them the danger of the movement. What answer the missionaries made is not as yet reported.

PETITION BY VISCOUNTS KIM YOON SIK AND YI YONG CHIK

April 9, 1919

A way of doing things is good only as it accords with the times; and a Government succeeds only when it makes its people happy. If the way is not in keeping with the age it is not a perfect way; and if a government fails to make a people [happy] it is not a good government.

It is now ten years since Korea was annexed to Japan and though there has resulted from it no little profit to the people with the clearing away of abuses, still it cannot be said to have made the people happy.

Today when the call for independence is given in the street ten thousand voices answer in response. In ten days and less the whole nation vibrates to its echo, and even the women and the children vie with each other to join in the shout. When those in the front fall others take their places with no fear of death in their hearts. What is the reason for such a state of things as this? Our view is, that having borne with pain and stifled to the point of bursting, and being unable to repress it further, at last they have found expression and like the overflowing of the Whang-Ho River the waves have broken all bounds, and once having broken away, its power will brook no return. We call this an expression of the people, but is it not rather the mind of God Himself?

There are two ways of treating the conditions today, one a kind way and one the way of repression. The liberal way should speak kindly, soothe and comfort so as to remove fears and misgivings. But in that case there would be an end to the demonstrations. The use of force, on the other hand, that would cut down, uproot, beat to pieces, extinguish, will but rouse it the more and never conquer its spirit. If you do not get at the cause you will never settle the matter.

The people, now roused to action, desire restored to them that they once possessed in order that the shame of their slavery be removed. They have nothing but bare hands, and a tongue with which to speak the resentment they feel. You can tell by this that no wicked motive underlies their thoughts.

The good and superior man would pity and forgive such as this, and view it with tender sympathy. We hear, however, that the Government is arresting people right and left, till they fill the prisons. There they whip, beat and torture them until they die violent deaths beneath it. The Government also uses weapons till the dead lie side by side, and we are unable to endure the dreadful stories we hear.

Nevertheless the whole state rises only the more, and the greater the force used to put it down, the greater the disturbances. How comes it that you look not to the cause but think to cut the manifestation of it by force? Though you cut down and kill those who rise up everywhere, you may change the face of things but the heart of it never. Every man has written in his soul the word "Independence", and those who in their rooms shout for it are beyond the possibility of numbering. Will you arrest and kill them all?

A man's life is not something to be dealt with as the grass that grows. In ancient times

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Mencius said to King Soon of the Che Kingdom, "If by taking possession of the state you can make the people of Yun happy, take possession, but if taking possession will render them miserable, forbear to do it." Though Mencius thus spoke, the king paid no attention, and, as a result, came to a place where he finally said he was greatly ashamed. This is indeed a mirror from history worthy to be looked into. Even the Sage cannot run counter to the times in which he lives. We read [the] mind of God in the attitude of the people. If the people are not made happy history tells us that there is no way by which their land can be held in possession.

We, your servants, have come on these times of danger and difficulty. Old and shameless are we, for when our country was annexed we accepted the rank of nobility, held office and lived in disgrace, till seeing these innocent people of ours in the fire and water, are unable to endure the sight longer. Thus we, too, in the privacy of our rooms have shouted for independence just like the others.

Fearing not presumption on our part we speak forth our hearts in the hope that Your Excellency will be in accord here with and let His Imperial Majesty know so that the Cabinet may consider it and set right the cause, not by more soft words, nor by force, but in accord with the opportunity that Heaven above grants and the wishes of the people speak. Thus may Japan give independence to Korea and let her justice be known to the whole world including those nations with whom she is in treaty relation. Undoubtedly, all will once again resume the light and splendor of her way. Who will not look with praise and commendation on this act of yours?

We, your servants, behind closed doors, ill and indisposed, and knowing not the mind of the world, offer our poor woodsmen's counsel to the state. If you accede to it countless numbers of people will be made happy, but if you refuse we two alone will suffer. We have reached the bourne of life and so we offer ourselves a sacrifice for our people. Though we die for it we have no complaints to make. In our sick chamber, with age upon us, we know not how to speak persuasively. We pray Your Excellency to kindly give this your consideration. In a word this is what our hearts would say.

Translation of Judgment of Rev. E.M. Mowry.

Original domicile.

Mansfield, Ohio, U.S.A.

Residence.

Pyeng Yang, Korea.

In regard to the accusation of the concealment of culprits Mr. Yendo, Procurator, having thoroughly examined the accused, gives sentence as follows:

Main Sentence.

The accused is sentenced to six months penal servitude.

Reasons.

The accused is a minister in the Presbyterian Mission, and a professor of the Soong Sil College established by the Mission.

Yi Posik, a senior, Kim Taisul, a junior, Yi Kyunho, a sophomore, and Kil Chunkyung and Yi Insyun of the Soong Sil Academy being his friends, were free to go in and out of his house. These five students on March 1st met together with a certain number of Christians of the Presbyterian Church in Pyeng Yang, in the grounds of the Soong Tuk school, aiming at the declaration of Independence of Chosen. After reading it they distributed Korean flags and circulars signed by Son Reiki and thirty-three others. At this time they agreed upon the independence movement of Koreans, and presented themselves at the mass-meeting to declare the independence of Chosen. In a procession they shouted "mansei", so that they disturbed the public peace of Pyeng Yang.

Since the movement unexpectedly happened, these students knew the police would be hunting for the offenders of the peace. And as Mr. Mowry is an American, they asked him one after another to let them hide there for a while, thinking they should be safe from arrest if in his house. In spite of his knowing that they had engaged in the independence movement which lately occurred, and for which the authorities were trying to catch them, Mr. Mowry gave them a place in which to hide thus giving them an opportunity for continuing their unlawful acts. So they were sheltered in his house one after another in succession; Yi Posik from March 5th to the 14th, Kil Chunkyung from March 7th to the 9th, food and bedding being provided; and Yi Insyun from April 1st to the 4th, Yi Kyunho from April 1st to the 2nd, Kil Taisul from April 2nd to the 4th, bedding being provided.

Pyeng Yang, Korea. April 10, 1919.

Aran Horibe, Judge.

Send this to Uncle Will. He has a copy of the trial.

Rev. A. A. [unclear]

Pyongyang, Korea,
April, 21, 1919
7767
MAIL DEPT.

RECEIVED

Rev. A. J. Brown D.D.
12158 Fifth Ave.
New York City.
Dear Dr. Brown:

Mowry trial attached

These are busy days and I have not been able to send to you the information I should like to have sent.

I enclose copies of two statements drawn up by me which I think you should have. They explain themselves.

Judgment was rendered on April 19th. and was for Six Months penal servitude. Between the sudden trial and the judgment we had secured a lawyer and as soon as judgment was rendered an Appeal was filed and application made for release on bail. Mr. Mowry was out on bail by two oclock on the 19th.

The American Vice-Consul was present when judgment was given.

The Appeal trial will probably take place between May 1st. and 10th. and doubt less the result will be cabled to America. We understand the State Dept. is communicating to you the information sent by the Consul- General.

I have every confidence that Mr. Mowry will be acquitted in the appeal court unless of course for political reasons the powers that be decide that conviction is necessary regardless of the evidence.

We are living in strange times and under strange conditions and do not know what may come to pass.

There is much I want to write but cannot.

I am sending this to make sure you get these documents.

Very sincerely

Samuel H. Moffett

Enclosure - 1- Copy of statement of search of houses and arrest of Mowry
1- Copy of proceedings at trial of Mr. Mowry.

(copy)

1765

... of the Rev. L.M. Kowry
... Pyong Yang, Korea.

On Thursday, April 10th, I received permission from the public Prosecutor, Mr. Hwang, to see Mr. Kowry on the 11th and to have Mrs. Kowry see him on the 12th. At the same time I learned that the investigation was not yet finished and I requested that when the investigation was finished, in case Mr. Kowry was held for trial, I should be notified. On the 11th I saw Mr. Kowry and was permitted to talk with him for a few minutes, but was not allowed to say anything concerning the case. He said that he would probably be held for trial on the 12th. Mrs. Kowry saw him and again it was indicated that he would not be detained long. Monday afternoon the 11th, I received a telegraph message from the Meth. hospital saying that a doctor had come to tell me that Mr. Kowry's trial would be held tomorrow at 10 o'clock, the 12th. Coming indirectly and at the last notice, I hardly credited the report, but on the morning of the 12th I was awakened and I went to the judicial building shortly before 10 o'clock. I learned that the public trial was to be held that morning. At 10 o'clock we were requested to go into the court room, where we found the court convened with the judge, prosecutor, interpreter and clerk on the bench, several military officials and several Korean soldiers below, six guardsmen and policemen on guard, three Japanese sergeants and some thirty or forty Korean and Japanese stout men. Mr. Kowry was requested to stand up and the following exhibit then took place requested by the judge thru an interpreter:

- Q. What is your name? A. L.M. Kowry.
- Q. What is your age? A. 30.
- Q. What is your profession? A. Missionary.
- Q. Where is your residence? A. Pyong Yang, Sin Yanli.
- Q. Where was your original residence in America? A. Mansfield, Ohio, U.S.
- Q. When was your charge made? A. Knowing that police were searching for them you gave permission for the following toys to remain in your house: 25 Kyudo, 212 Pistol and 212 Machine from the 3rd to the 4th day of April, 212 Pistol for 10 days, and 212 Chirkyung for several days.
- Q. Do you understand Korean? A. Fairly well.
- Q. Do you raise any objection to the conduct of the trial in Korean? A. No.

- Q. Have you any decorations? A. No.
- Q. Have you received any punishment? A. No.
- Q. What is your religion? A. Christian.
- Q. What is your denomination? A. Presbyterian.
- Q. What education have you received? A. Primary school, Middle school, Wooster College, Ohio, and Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburg, Pa.
- Q. How much property have you? A. About 2,000 yen.
- Q. What family? A. Wife and two children.
- Q. Do they live here? A. Yes.
- Q. When did you come to Korea? A. 1909.
- Q. For what purpose? A. As a missionary.
- Q. Did you come direct? A. Yes.
- Q. Direct to PyongYang? A. Yes.
- Q. What has been your occupation since coming to Pyong Yang?
- A. Teaching in the Soong Sil School, (Union Christian College).
- Q. What is your relation to the church? A. No special relation.
- Q. What is your relation to the schools? A. Teacher in the Soong Sil school, Principal of the Soong Tuk school, (Boys' Grammar school in City); Principal of the Soong Hyun school, (Girls' Grammar school in City).
- Q. How long have you taught in the Soong Sil school? A. Since 1911
- Q. Continuously? A. Yes, except one ^{year} spent in America.
- Q. Did you teach in both College and Academy? A. In the College only.
- Q. What did you teach? A. Zoology, Physiology, Geology and English.
- Q. Did you teach in the Theological Seminary? A. No.
- Q. Did you teach in the Soong Tuk school? A. Yes, a little English.
- Q. Do you know Yi Posik? A. Yes.
- Q. Did you teach him? A. Yes.
- Q. Had you specially friendly relations with him? A. Yes, as my secretary.
- Q. For how long. A. About six years.
- Q. Until when. A. Until my arrest.
- Q. Did you give him any school expenses? A. Yes, for about 5 years.
- Q. Do you know Kil Chinkyung? A. Yes.
- Q. What was his relation to you? A. I know him very well, and his brother was a special friend.
- Q. What was his brother's name? A. Kil Chinhyung.
- Q. Did you visit his house? A. (did not hear answer).
- Q. Did you give him school expenses or any special teaching? A. No.
- Q. Do you know Yi Kyumho? A. Yes.
- Q. Had you specially taught him? A. Yes.

- Q. Were you particularly friendly? A. Yes.
- Q. Did he visit your house? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know Yi Inayun? A. Yes.
- Q. Had you any special relation to him? A. He was a pupil, and I knew him well in school and at the Central Church which we both attended.
- Q. Did you provide him any school expenses or any special teaching? A. No.
- Q. Did he visit your house? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know Kim Taisul? A. Yes.
- Q. Did he also act as your secretary? A. Yes.
- Q. Did you furnish him school expenses? A. Only his salary as secretary.
- Q. How much was that? A. He was paid by the hour, ten sen per hour.
- Q. What did he do? A. Several kinds of work; translation and copying of music.
- Q. Was he at your house only during the day? and at night at his house?
- A. That was his custom.
- Q. Sometimes did he sleep at your house? A. No.
- Q. When did he become your secretary? A. The 19th of January.
- Q. Did you go to the Soong Tuk school on March 1st? A. No.
- Q. Were you at the Prince Yi Memorial Service? A. No.
- Q. Did you not know of the meeting at the school of which you are Principal? A. I knew of the meeting but was not invited to go.
- Q. Did they ask to use the grounds for the service and you give your consent? A. No.
- Q. Had you no relation to it, or had someone else charge and gave consent?
- A. I had nothing to do with it. There is someone in charge, but I do not know whether he gave consent.
- Q. Did you know of the independence following the service?
- A. Yes, I knew of it that afternoon.
- Q. Did you hear that the Christians and students met there for an independence meeting? A. I heard of it.
- Q. Did you hear that they had read the declaration of independence, made a speech, raised the Korean flag, etc.? A. Yes, I heard of it.
- Q. Did you know that they shouted "mansei" and went down into the streets shouting it? A. Yes, I heard of it and also saw it.
- Q. Did you know of the order of exercises? A. No.
- Q. From whom did you hear these things? A. I do not know from what individual as I heard it from so many.
- Q. Did you hear it from students, foreigners or Christians?
- A. Yes, from all of them.
- Q. What hour did you come to the street and see the demonstration?
- A. In the afternoon, on the big road to the College only. I went into the city but did not see it there.
- Q. Did you

Q. Did you see any of these five boys shouting "mansei"? A. No.
Q. Did you hear that they did? A. No.
Q. Did you know that the police were searching for them for shouting "mansei"? A. No, I know of no special word concerning them.
Q. Did you hear that the police were searching for all students who had taken part in the demonstration? A. Yes, but where I heard it I do not know.
Q. When did you hear it? A. On the 4th of April when we were to open school, I heard that Mr. Narahashi had said that all students would be arrested.
Q. You heard from Mr. Narahashi that all students would be arrested?
A. Not directly from him, but in the discussion among the teachers that day, it was said that this report came from him.
Q. Did this apply to both College and Academy students? A. Yes, I think so.
Q. On March 5th did Yi Posik come and ask to stay at your house?
A. He was at our house, but for what reason he did not say, and I do not know what he said.
Q. Did he ask to stay there because there was no other place to stay?
A. I have no recollection of just what he said.
Q. From the 5th to the 11th of March was he at your house, and did he eat there? A. Yes.
Q. Did you give him blankets, etc., to sleep at your house? A. Yes.
Q. Did he sleep one night in a certain room and after that in a certain room? A. Yes.
Q. Did he stay at your house all the time and not go out? A. No, he went out.
Q. Both night and day? A. I suppose so.
Q. Yi Posik said he was hiding. Did you know that also? A. He did not say so to me, but one day I guessed that that was true.
Q. You guessed that he was hiding, and kept him? A. As a host I received him as a guest, but told him that I could not protect him if he were doing anything he should not.
Q. You said that you guessed he was hiding but said that you could not protect him, and let him stay? A. Yes.
Q. Did Kil Chinkyung come to your house at night on the 7th of March?
A. I do not know the day.
Q. Did you guess that he was fleeing from arrest? A. Yes.
Q. Did you consent to his staying? A. I told him that I could receive him as a guest but could not protect him.
Q. His mother was anxious about him and did she send him there, and you consented to his staying? A. I guessed at it only but had no knowledge of it.
Q. Did he come as though frightened? A. No, he came out early and in the evening said that he wanted to stay all night.

Q. Since he was living with his mother, would you not think that in coming to the house of a foreigner that there was something up? A. Yes, Koreans often slept at my house, and I could only guess at it in view of the times.

Q. Yi Posik and Kil Chinkyung slept in the same room? A. Yes.

Q. Did you give Kil Chinkyung food? A. Yes.

Q. Did you know that three of the boys had micrographed something in the empty house on Dr. Moffett's compound and also at the Theological Seminary? A. No.

Q. If you did not know that, did you know that they secretly distributed announcements and that the police were hunting for them?

A. I did not know that the police were trying to arrest such men, but did not know those boys had done it.

Q. You knew the police were specially hunting for such? A. No.

Q. Did you not hear that they were specially hunting for such?

A. No, I knew it not.

Q. Did these three boys come to your house on the 1st day of April?

A. They came one day but what day I do not know. One day Yi Insyun and Yi Kyunho came and said they would sleep there and I said alright.

Q. Did you guess the police were hunting for them? A. I guessed it but that night thought nothing of it. The next day I did think of it and told them that while I had let them sleep there I could not protect them if they were doing anything they should not.

Q. Did you give them blankets and food? A. Blankets, but no food.

Q. Yi Insyun says that on April 1st he came to you and you saw he was fleeing and you gave him permission to sleep there, and that on the 2nd he said to you he was fleeing from arrest. Also Kim Taisul was at Miss Doriss' house on April 3rd and came to you requesting to stay at your house. Is that so? A. I consented to Yi Insyun's staying there but did not to Kim Taisul, and Yi Insyun said nothing to me about fleeing from arrest.

Q. You knew they were after Kim Taisul and consented to his staying?

A. I did not know they were particularly after him.

Q. You guessed at it? A. Yes, from his frightened appearance.

Q. They slept there the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days? A. (answer not heard)

Q. One stayed three days, one two days and one for one day? A. Yes.

Q. Two slept in the study? A. Yes.

Q. On the 3rd two slept in the bedroom? A. Yes.

Q. You gave them bedding and food? A. Bedding, but no food.

Q. You gave them blankets only? A. Yes.

Q. Where did they eat? A. I do not know.

Q. How could you not know when they were in the same house? A. I did not know.

Q. They must have eaten. A. I do not know; not at our house.

Q. Have you a Korean cook? A. Yes.

Q. Who is he? A. Kim Tunghp.

Q. Does he live in an outhouse near you? A. Yes.

Q. Did he feed them? A. I do not know.

Q. Do you give him wages but not provide his food? A. Yes.

Q. The three bought food from your cook at so much per table. Did you know it?

Q. Has he ... (did not catch question). A. No.

A. I do not know.

Q. (did not catch this question either).

A. (the answer was indistinct, but was something about 'too many guests' and 'I did not' ...).

Q. It seems, then, that you guessed that the police were trying to catch these five boys and when they asked to sleep at your house you took pity on them and let them stay. As you are an American you are no relation of those five Koreans? A. No.

Q. They were acquaintances and students? A. Yes.

The interpreter then read a statement of evidence which had been secured from students, which briefly was as follows:

Kim Taikul says that he slept with Yi Insyun at your house on the 1st day of April. Yi Insyun also says that he was fleeing from the police and asked if he could sleep there and that you consented. Kil Chinkyung says that he spent two nights and saw Yi Posik there and that he slept with him. He said that he visited at Mowry's house and that you seemed to know that he was fleeing. Yi Posik says that Mr. Mowry must have guessed that he was hiding. He says: "I was there in March --- --- days." Yi Kyunho says that he was at Mowry's house one night in April and that you probably knew that he was hiding. He was with Yi Insyun also. Yi Posik when examined for the third time, said he slept in a small room and after in a bedroom with Kil Chinkyung. Kil Chinkyung says that he slept one night in a small room and after that in a bedroom with Yi Posuk. Yi Kyunho says that he slept there on April 1st.

The judge then proceeded, taking this evidence into consideration.

Q. You allowed them to sleep there. Have you anything to show that you have not violated the law? A. I allowed them to stay as guests, but I did not hide them as fugitives. I made no effort to conceal them, and I told them I could not do so. I told them that I know^{of} nothing they had

done which was wrong and they must not do anything wrong while at my house, and that I could not conceal or protect them.

Q. Then ~~they said~~ ^{you think} that if they had said that they were criminals and asked to be concealed, it would have been ~~all right~~ ^{a crime} but otherwise not.

A. If I had been informed that the police were trying to arrest them and had concealed them it would have been wrong, but I did not know that they were criminals. If anyone had come to arrest them then and I had concealed, then it would have been wrong.

Q. When they came to arrest them, since you did not conceal them you think it was no crime. Have you anything to say in defense?

A. Nothing that I think of. Concerning this matter nothing further, but concerning the independence movement I would say that I had nothing whatever to do with it, and got free from it, and as an American, told them that I could have nothing to do with it.

Q. Have you anything else to say? A. When asked by Koreans about this independence movement, I said I could say nothing about it, and could give no advice.

Q. What is your Korean name? A. Mo Oi Ri.

The Procurator then arose and spoke. He said: "From the evidence and from your own statement it appears that all the students were to be arrested and you in part knew it, or guessed that the boys who fled to your house, were fleeing. And the boys say that they asked to be hidden and yet you say you did not know clearly that they were asking protection. This is the same as knowing, and while there may be a difference in the gravity of the crime yet both are a violation of the law. The law provides a punishment of imprisonment of two years or less or a fine of \$200 or less. During the March from Seoul to PyongYang the Christian people were all engaged in demonstrations and this has continued until now and has not yet been quieted, and because of that --- --- while rumors say that certain people are inciting the Koreans it seems that many have been doing so and are therefore guilty. In the American possessions of the Hawaii and the Philippines there are those who oppose President Wilson, and if in these countries agitators for independence were concealed by the Japanese there, what would the American officials do? It would be a crime for the Japanese there to conceal criminals. There is no doubt guilt in this case even though you say that you did not know it was wrong. It is impossible not to suspect Christianity in this matter and you concealed those who agitated for independence. Your crime is a grave one but on one side your taking employee and students who had no place to was in a sense a manifestation of human

kinnees (insim). I demand a sentence of six months imprisonment, (and I think that you should look on this as a light sentence?) (this last sentence uncertain.)

The interpreter then spoke: "Did you understand the Procurator's address?"
A. I understood it fairly well. (taikang turesso.)

Q. Have you anything to say in way of argument?

Mr. Mowry evidently misunderstood the Procurator's request for a six months sentence, and said: "What has been decided upon? Is six months the decision?"

Q. Do you consider that you are not guilty? A. Since I said that I had no intention of concealing them I have committed the crime. If I had been given any information of the desire to arrest them and had concealed them it would have been wrong, but there was no such information given me and no attempt to arrest had been made there.

Q. 'E. M.' in your name is for what? A. My full name is Eli Miller Mowry.

The judge then said, "The trial is ended. The judgment will be rendered at ten o'clock on the 19th."

The wicker basket was then put on Mr. Mowry's face and head and he was led off by a policeman. We went at once to Mr. Itano, a procurator, not the one in the trial, and asked if in accord with Japanese law no opportunity was given for securing a lawyer before proceeding to trial, he said, "You had a right to secure a lawyer, and I sent word to you yesterday afternoon that the trial would take place today." We asked when Mr. Mowry knew that his trial was to take place today. And he said, "Yesterday afternoon." We asked if Mr. Mowry had been asked if he wished a lawyer, he said, "No, it is not customary except in grave cases." We said that we had had no opportunity to secure a lawyer for him since the trial had been brought off so suddenly. He said that we could have asked for a postponement of the trial. We replied that we were given no such information. We asked whether in Japanese law for a request for a new trial, and he said, "No, but if judgment is rendered an appeal can be taken and a lawyer secured". We replied that in case he were acquitted ^{having no} opportunity to secure a lawyer would make no difference. But that if he were convicted it was a matter of great importance. We remarked that we had had no opportunity to confer with Mr. Mowry about a lawyer, or a request for postponement, or anything in connection with the case, as in the interview allowed we were strictly forbidden to say anything about his case. The Procurator remarked that they had pushed his case ahead out of consideration for him as they did ^{not} care to prolong his confinement. We then went to the telegraph office and wired a statement of the facts to the consul general.

Samuel A. Mowry

MAY 19 1919

NOV 8 1919

Honorable Leo Bergholz,
American Consul General,
Seoul, Korea.

Pyeng Yang, Korea, April 7, 1919.

Dear Mr. Bergholz:

As planned for the opening of the new term of College and Academy on April 4th, after the vacation which began March 5th, when the students had been dismissed earlier than expected and diplomas were given without graduation exercises because the night before the dormitories were visited after midnight by the firemen with clubs and some of the students dragged out and beaten. On April 2nd and 3rd there was a systematic canvass of the city houses and students from mission schools arrested, some of them beaten, some soon dismissed and others detained under arrest. Word from the Chief of Police to one of our Japanese professors was that students entering the school for the new term must be sent to the police station where they would be examined. As in the minds of all, such arrest was usually accompanied with beating and kicking and such treatment before any investigation or inquiry as to conduct, it was impossible to expect any students to enroll. And so far the Academy two students came, one former student and one new one, they disappearing, however, upon the appearance of the Prefect and his interpreter with swords who came to enquire as to the prospects of opening the school. At the College one student came but left at once upon hearing what the Chief of Police had said. Whether this was intended to prevent the opening of the school, I do not know, but it may account for the non-enrolment of students.

That afternoon, April 4th about 4.30 P.M., when most of the missionaries had gathered for a prayer meeting at Mrs. Eldcroft's home, a cordon of police and gendarmes was suddenly picketed about our property, and procurators and gendarmes and police began to search our residences. We were telephoned to from one of the houses. I immediately went to my house, found the compound gates shut and gendarmes on guard, about twenty gendarmes and police picketing the compound and upon going into the house found my wife and children watching some sixteen to twenty gendarmes, police and detectives in charge of a procurator and his interpreters already searching three rooms. I asked the head man if he had a search warrant and he replied, "No, it is not necessary." I said, "I cannot give my consent to the search." He then gave me his card and I said, "Of course you can forcibly search, but it will be without my consent." He said that that would be all right. (I judge that as he was procurator, he had a search warrant.) They spread through the whole house and in my study even without my consent, they spread through the whole house and in my study and Mrs. Moffett's bedroom, made a most thorough search of desks, drawers, bureaus, papers, letters etc. even going into my property deeds and safe.

They were not rude nor disrespectful and one said that he did not like the job but had to do it as he was ordered. However, it was anything but pleasant to have to endure the indignity of having twenty officers, gendarmes, police and detectives take possession of everything in order to find practically nothing. In my study among my secretary's papers in the drawer of his desk they found the following inconsequential things:-

- (1) A copy of the program of the Prince Yi Memorial Service and the Independence Service of March 1st written in ink in Korean.
- (2) A small piece of paper with a statement in Korean of the number of men killed at Anju and the numbers of those who had taken part from the several villages of Anju, in the demonstration.
- (3) An envelope directed to the Theological Seminary, coming through the mail with stamp and post mark on it containing five copies of the Independence newspaper. This had come when I was in Seoul and was in the Secretary's desk where my Korean letters are placed.

None of the above had I ever seen before and the procurator's inter-

preter afterwards told me that my secretary also denied knowledge of the first two.

After searching the house they searched the out-buildings, the guest house and an empty Korean house in the lower part of my compound where my Bible woman and her son, my secretary, had lived for years and which they again had permission to occupy. As we were trying to open the front door of the guest house, my secretary came out of the back room, where apparently he had been sleeping for several nights. (I did not know that he had occupied this room, although he had my permission since February to occupy the Korean house where he had formerly lived, that is this house in the lower part of the compound.) They seized him, tied him, and according to the statement of my two sons who saw it, (I did not see it), they hit him, kicked him, punched him, his nose bleeding, and one man hit him across the cheek with a short whip. In the empty Korean house referred to, they found two copies of a mimeographed notice in Korean, thin paper rolled up into a small ball and thrown away. The Detectives told me that a boy had confessed that several of them had taken my mimeograph from the study and printed notices in that empty house. I, of course, knew nothing of it, and if true it was probably done during my nine days absence in Seoul, March 17 to 25th.

While searching my house, the homes of Miss Snock, Mr. Mowry, Mr. Gillis, Mr. McMurtrie, Mr. Reiner, Dr. Baird, and the foreign School Dormitory were also searched. Miss Butts refused permission to search that house as they had no warrant and their supply of procurators being short, there was no procurator in that party of police and they refrained from searching her house. At Miss Snock's house they arrested the matron cook (a woman) and a young man, Miss Salmon's secretary, searching Miss Salmon's room very carefully. At Mr. Mowry's they arrested a teacher of the city school who was leaving just as the police came, he having come to see Mr. Mowry, the principal, about the opening of the school that day, also a student who had just been released from jail and had come to tell Mr. Mowry about his release. I think another boy was taken there and I understand that they expressed disappointment at not finding Mr. Mowry's secretary. At Mr. Gillis' house they arrested a boy who had been working in his garden for two weeks, a theological student from the country who had come in, and a medical student from Seoul, formerly a student here. These three had hidden in the house before Mr. Gillis returned from the prayer meeting. In Mr. Reiner's yard a student who had been somewhere on the compound and was trying to escape gave himself up to the gendarmes who proceeded to beat him strike him in the head and kneed him several times. At Dr. Baird's they arrested a College student who was acting as secretary for him.

So far as I know, there was nothing wrong with any of these being on our places or in our houses, most of them having regular employment. But as the whole population is fearful of unlawful beatings, some of them, when they saw the police coming, hid and tried to escape capture. They searched my cook also but did not arrest her. They marched off with their captives and went through the Seminary Dormitories from which they took another mimeograph and breaking two windows in the Southern Presbyterian Cottage for Professors. I am told arrested a man who had gone in there. Three men came back and asked to take two mimeographs from my study, to which I consented, asking for a receipt which they said I could get the next day at the police office. That night between seven and eight o'clock, Mr. Mowry telephoned to me that a messenger from the police office had come asking him to go down. I met them at the gate and we went down together. We were shown into a small room where were three police officers sitting down waiting thirty-five minutes before Mr. Mowry was called out for a question. While waiting we were talking together in English when one of the policemen said, "You are not allowed to talk." Surprised, I replied, "What are we

under arrest?" He jumped up at once, and said wait a minute went out and came back shortly saying, "Never mind, it is all right". I replied, "Of course it is", and we continued our conversation. After Mr. Mowry was called out I was kept waiting another hour and then was called out for examination before the procurator and his interpreter who had searched my house, a also a scribe and for a part of the time another elderly official. They were very polite and very pointed in their questions, asking particularly about my knowledge of or connection with the Independence meeting of March 1st, about my secretary, his being on my place and about the keys of the house in which he had been and whether he could have had the use of my mimeographs, whether with my consent and knowledge, as to the use to which they had been put. They asked about the three papers found in my secretary's desk in my study and about my absence in Seoul, about the salaries of my Bible woman and secretary and my own financial condition, saying that I was reputed to be very wealthy, owning much land. After an hour's questioning in which they learned that I knew nothing had consented to nothing and was in no way party to or knew of anything which may have been done by my secretary or others on the place or with my mimeographs (the secretary always having full access to the mimeograph for secretary work), that I had staid in Seoul on account of medical work for my wife and child at the hospital and that the land in my name was the property of the Board of Missions, of the Church, and of schools, they finished the examination.

I then made request for a policeman to accompany me and Mr. Mowry home as it was near midnight and a missionary had recently been stowed at night on the way to the railway station by two Japanese armed with clubs and it was not safe for foreigners to be out at night. They said that there was no danger but I called their attention to the fact that the Japanese papers were publishing abusive articles about us and that the low class Japanese had great hatred towards us. They consented to send a policeman, asking me to wait a little while, and I was shown into the main office of the police station where I saw sitting on the floor at one end the group of students and secretaries who had been arrested that afternoon and Dr. Baird's translator, who had been arrested the night before. I asked if I might speak to them but was refused permission to do so. After waiting some twenty minutes the procurator and his interpreter came in and said that they would send a policeman home with me. I suggested that I wait for Mr. Mowry but they said that his examination was not yet finished and that I had better go first. I asked then to see Mr. Mowry to tell him that I was going out and would relieve his wife's anxiety by telling her that they would send a policeman with him a little later. One said, "He is now being examined but I will tell him." I then went accompanied by a Korean policeman but could not see him. I then went accompanied not sleep well, and in the morning had a hard headache so staid in bed. About seven o'clock Mrs. Mowry telephoned Mr. McMurtrie that Mr. Mowry had not come home and asked if I had. He came to see me and I suggested that he get Mr. Bernheisel and at once go to the police station, ascertain the situation, and if Mr. Mowry were under arrest, to ask the nature of the charges, telegraph you at once, ask to see Mr. Mowry and send him food. Mr. Bernheisel will write you what followed. I hope that I have not written in too great detail, but it seems better to write some things which may seem of trivial import rather than leave out the very things you may wish to know.

Saturday afternoon, April 5th, five of those arrested were released, Miss Snook's matron cook, Miss Salmon's secretary, the city school teacher, Mr. Gillis' working boy, and Dr. Baird's secretary, and on Sunday morning Dr. Baird's translator was released, the translator reporting that while he was not beaten the others had been shamefully beaten while being examined. Saturday afternoon, Mr. Mowry's secretary, who graduated from the College in March, came to Mr. McMurtrie's and said that he thought it best to give himself up to the police and to try to escape from arrest.

He then arranged that Mr. Bernheisel should go to the police office
to take him in his auto, and report to the police that he is
ready to deliver himself if they would send out a man to
bring him. Moore brought the man, a detective who knows all the students, back in
his auto and Mr. Mowry's secretary, Yi Po Sik, came out from Mr. McMurtrie's
house and gave him up. Mr. McMurtrie accompanied him and the dete-
ctive to the police station and we thus secured him immunity from
beating on the way. The secretary did this on his own initiative. He
asked me for advice, but I told him that he would have to decide for him-
self. When the police came on Friday, he had hidden and escaped arrest.

This is all I need report now. I shall write you later com-
menting on the situation. I could say, however, that personally I do
not believe Mr. Mowry has done anything which renders him liable to
the law.

Yours very sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett

P.S. I am sending you herewith three copies of this letter.

MR. BERNHEISEL'S REPORT OF THE ARREST OF THE REV. E. M. MOWRY.

Hon. Leo Bergholz,
American Consul General,
Seoul, Chosen.

Dear Sir:

Dr. J. A. Moffitt, having sent you a report of the events up to the time when he left Mr. Mowry at the station in Pyongyang, I will carry on thru the next day, Saturday.

Mr. Mowry, not having returned from the police office by breakfast time Saturday morning, Mr. Moffitt and the writer went down to the police office to inquire. They found that he had been examined there the previous night and being found guilty of crime had been sent to the prison. They refused to tell us what the charge against him was. They told us to seek any further information from the court house of the prison.

On the way to the prison we stopped at the post office to send you a telegram that Mr. Mowry was in a prison.

At the prison they told us Mr. Mowry was there but could not give us any information concerning him but referred us to the public procurator. We then went to see this official. When asked as to the reasons for the imprisonment he said the question was now being inquired into and until the inquiry was finished he could not specify the charge. Asked whether he was liable to be confined for some time or not the reply was that many persons were concerned in the affair all of whom would have to be examined and that it would probably take a long time to finish the examination. He gave us a paper to see the prison officials allowing us to go in and see Mr. Mowry. Mr. Moffitt went on home but I went to the prison and after waiting an hour or so was granted an interview with Mr. Mowry. We were required to converse in the Korean language and nothing was to be said about the case.

Mr. Mowry said that he was in a room by himself which room was very good except that there was a privy in one corner from which bad odors arose. He said that the attendant was a very kind man and that he was being very well treated. He said to tell his wife that he was all right and for her not to worry about him.

The interview being at an end I came away. The prison officials requested that his books be sent him from his home and this being done. Newspapers and magazines were allowed to be sent in to him but they refused to allow a cot, a chair and a bottle of medicine to go in. They said there is a doctor in the prison and that in case of illness the doctor would give his services.

Very respectfully submitted,
(Signed) C. P. Bernheisel.

Report on the Trial of the Rev. E.M. Mowry
in the Local Court, Pyeng Yang, Korea

On Thursday, April 10th, I secured permission from the public Procurator, Mr. Itano, to see Mr. Mowry on the 11th and to have Mrs. Mowry see him on the 12th. At the same time I learned that the investigation was not yet finished and I preferred the request that when the investigation was finished, in case that he was held for trial, I should be notified. On the 11th I saw Mr. Mowry and was permitted to talk with him 15 or 20 minutes, but we were not allowed to say anything concerning the case. A detective intimated to me that he would probably be sent to Seoul for examination. On the 12th Mrs. Mowry saw him and again it was intimated that he would not be detained long. Monday afternoon the 14th I received a telephone message from the Methodist hospital saying that a gendarme had requested them to tell me that Mr. Mowry's trial would be held tomorrow at 10 o'clock, the 15th. Coming in directly and at such short notice, I hardly credited the report, but on the morning of the 15th Mr. Bernheisel and I went to the judicial building shortly before 10 o'clock and learned that the public trial was to be held that morning. Sometime after 10 o'clock we were requested to go into the court room, where we found the court convened with the judge, procurator, interpreter and clerk on the bench, several military officers behind them, Mr. Mowry seated below, six gendarmes and policemen on guard, three Japanese reporters and some thirty or forty Korean and Japanese spectators. Mr. Mowry was requested to stand up and the following examination took place conducted by the judge through an interpreter:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Q. What is your name? | A. E.M. Mowry. |
| Q. What is your age? | A. 39. |
| Q. What is your profession? | A. Missionary. |
| Q. Where is your residence? | A. Pyeng Yang, Sin Yang Li |
| Q. Where was your original residence in America? | A. Mansfield, Ohio, U.S. |

The charge was then read; that knowing that police were searching for them you gave permission for the following boys to remain in your house: Yi Kyunho, Kim Taisul and Yi Insyun from the 2nd to the 4th day of April, Yi Posik for 10 days, and Kil Chinkyung for several days.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Q. Do you understand Korean? | A. Fairly well. |
| Q. Do you raise any objection to the conduct of the trial in Korean? | A. No. |
| Q. Have you any decorations? | A. No. |
| Q. Have you received any punishment? | A. No. |
| Q. What is your religion? | A. Christian |
| Q. What is your denomination? | A. Presbyterian |
| Q. What education have you received? | A. Primary school, Middle school,
Wooster College, Ohio, and Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, PA. |
| Q. How much property have you? | A. About 2,000 yen |
| Q. What family? | A. Wife and 2 children |

- Q. Do they live here? A. Yes.
- Q. When did you come to Korea? A. 1909
- Q. For what purpose? A. As a missionary.
- Q. Did you come direct? A. Yes.
- Q. Direct to Pyeng Yang? A. Yes.
- Q. What has been your occupation since coming to Pyeng Yang? A. Teaching in the Soong Sil School (Union Christian College).
- Q. What is your relation to the church? A. No special relation.
- Q. What is your relation to the schools? A. Teacher in the Soong Sil school, Principal of the Soong Duk school (Boys' Grammar school in City), Principal of the Soong Hyun school (Girls' Grammar school in City).
- Q. How long have you taught in the Soong Sil school? A. Since 1911.
- Q. Continuously? A. Yes, except one year spent in America.
- Q. Did you teach in both College and Academy? A. In the College only.
- Q. What did you teach? A. Zoology, Physiology, Geology and English
- Q. Did you teach in the Theological Seminary? A. No.
- Q. Did you teach in the Soong Duk school? A. Yes, a little English.
- Q. Do you know Yi Posik? A. Yes.
- Q. Did you teach him? A. Yes.
- Q. Had you specially friendly relations with him? A. Yes, as my secretary.
- Q. For how long? A. About six years.
- Q. Until when? A. Until my arrest.
- Q. Did you give him any school expenses? A. Yes, for about 5 years.
- Q. Do you know Kil Chinkyung? A. Yes.
- Q. What was his relation to you? A. I know him very well, and his brother was a special friend.
- Q. What was his brother's name? A. Kil Chinhyung.
- Q. Did you visit his house? A. (Did not hear answer).
- Q. Did you give him school expenses or any special teaching? A. No.
- Q. Do you know Yi Kyumho? A. Yes.
- Q. Were you particularly friendly? A. Yes.
- Q. Did he visit your house? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know Yi Insyun? A. Yes.
- Q. Had you any special relation to him? A. He was a pupil and I knew him well in school and at the Central Church which we both attended.
- Q. Did you provide him any school expenses or any special teaching? A. No.
- Q. Did he visit your house? A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know Kim Taisul? A. Yes.
- Q. Did he also act as your secretary? A. Yes.
- Q. Did you furnish his school expenses? A. Only his salary as secretary.
- Q. How much was that? A. He was paid by the hour, ten sen per hour.
- Q. What did he do? A. Several kinds of work; translation and copying of music.
- Q. Was he at your house only during the day, and at night at his house? A. That was his custom.
- Q. Sometimes did he sleep at your house? A. No.

- Q. When did he become your secretary? A. The 19th of January.
- Q. Did you go to the Soong Duk school on March 1st? A. No.
- Q. Were you at the Prince Yi Memorial Service? A. No.
- Q. Did you not know of the meeting at the school of which you are Principal? A. I knew of the meeting but was not invited to go.
- Q. Did they ask to use the grounds for the service and you give your consent? A. No.
- Q. Had you no relation to it, or had someone else charge and gave consent? A. I had nothing to do with it. There is someone in charge, but I do not know whether he gave consent.
- Q. Did you know of the Independence following the service? A. Yes, I knew of it that afternoon
- Q. Did you hear that the Christians and students met there for an Independence meeting? A. I heard of it.
- Q. Did you hear that they had read the declaration of independence, made a speech, raised the Korean flag, etc.? A. Yes, I heard of it.
- Q. Did you know that they shouted "mansei" and went down into the streets shouting it? A. Yes, I heard of it and also saw it.
- Q. Did you know of the order of exercises? A. No.
- Q. From whom did you hear these things? A. I do not know from what individual, as I heard it from so many.
- Q. Did you hear it from students, foreigners or Christians? Yes, from all of them.
- Q. What hour did you come to the street and see the demonstration? A. In the afternoon, on the big road to the College only. I went into the city but did not see it there.
- Q. Did you see any of these five boys shouting "mansei"? A. No.
- Q. Did you hear that they had? A. No.
- Q. Did you know that the police were searching for them for shouting "mansei"? A. No, I knew of no special word concerning them.
- Q. Did you hear that the police were searching for all students who had taken part in the demonstrations? A. Yes, but where I heard it I do not know.
- Q. When did you hear it? A. On the 4th of April when we were to open school I heard that Mr. Narahashi had said that all students would be arrested.
- Q. You heard from Mr. Narahashi that all students would be arrested? A. Not directly from him, but in the discussion among the teachers that day, it was said that this report came from him.
- Q. Did this apply to both College and Academy students? A. Yes, I think so.
- Q. On March 5th did Yi Posik come and ask to stay at your house? A. He was at our house, but for what reason he did not say, and I do not know what he said.
- Q. Did he ask to stay there because there was no other place to stay? A. I have no recollection of just what he said.
- Q. From the 5th to the 14th of March was he at your house, and did he eat there? A. Yes.
- Q. Did you give him blankets, etc., to sleep at your house? A. Yes.
- Q. Did he sleep one night in a certain room and after that in a certain room? A. Yes.
- Q. Did he stay at your house all the time and not go out? A. No, he went out.

- Q. Both night and day? A. I suppose so.
- Q. Yi Posik said he was hiding. Did you know that also? A. He did not say so to me, but one day I guessed that that was true.
- Q. You guessed that he was hiding, and kept him? A. As a host I received him as a guest, but told him that I could not protect him if he were doing anything he should not.
- Q. You said that you guessed he was hiding but said that you could not protect him, and let him stay? A. Yes.
- Q. Did Kil Chinkyung come to your house at night on the 7th of March? A. I do not know the day.
- Q. Did you guess that he was fleeing from arrest? A. Yes.
- Q. Did you consent to his staying? A. I told him that I could receive him as a guest but could not protect him.
- Q. His mother was anxious about him and did she send him there, and you consented to his staying? A. I guessed at it only but had no knowledge of it.
- Q. Did he come as though frightened? A. No, he came out early and in the evening said that he wanted to stay all night.
- Q. Since he was living with his mother, would you not think that in coming to the house of a foreigner that there was something up? A. Yes, Koreans often slept at my house, and I could only guess at it in view of the times.
- Q. Yi Posik and Kil Chinkyung slept in the same room? A. Yes.
- Q. Did you give Kil Chinkyung food? A. Yes.
- Q. Did you know that three of the boys had mimeographed something in the empty house on Dr. Moffett's compound and also at the Theological Seminary? A. No.
- Q. If you did not know that, did you know that they secretly distributed announcements and that the police were hunting for them? A. I did know that the police were trying to arrest such men, but did not know those boys had done it.
- Q. You knew the police were specially hunting for such? A. No.
- Q. Did you not hear that they were specially hunting for such? A. No, I knew it not.
- Q. Did these three boys come to your house on the 1st day of April? A. They came one day but what day I do not know. One day Yi Insyun and Yi Kyunho came and said they would sleep there and I said alright.
- Q. Did you guess the police were hunting for them? A. I guessed it but that night thought nothing of it. The next day I did think of it and told them that while I had let them sleep there I could not protect them if they were doing anything they should not.
- Q. Did you give them blankets and food? A. Blankets, but no food.
- Q. Yi Insyun says that on April 1st he came to you and you saw he was fleeing and you gave him permission to sleep there, and that on the 2nd he said to you he was fleeing from arrest. Also Kim Taisul was at Miss Doriss' house on April 3rd and came to you requesting to stay at your house. Is that so? A. I consented to Yi Insyun's staying there but did not to Kim Taisul, and Yi Insyun said nothing to me about fleeing from arrest.
- Q. You knew they were after Kim Taisul and consented to his staying? A. I did not know they were particularly after him.
- Q. You guessed at it? A. Yes, from his frightened appearance.
- Q. They slept there the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days? A. (answer not heard).

- Q. One stayed three days, one two days and one for one day? A. Yes.
- Q. Two slept in the study? A. Yes.
- Q. On the 3rd two slept in the bedroom? A. Yes.
- Q. You gave them bedding and food? A. Bedding, but no food.
- Q. You gave them blankets only? A. Yes.
- Q. Where did they eat? A. I do not know.
- Q. How could you not know when they were in the same house? A. I did not know.
- Q. They must have eaten. A. I do not know; not at our house.
- Q. Have you a Korean cook? A. Yes.
- Q. Who is he? A. Kim Yungchip.
- Q. Does he live in an outhouse near you? A. Yes.
- Q. Did he feed them? A. I do not know.
- Q. Do you give him wages but not provide his food? A. Yes.
- Q. The three bought food from your cook at so much per table. Did you know it? A. No.
- Q. Has he...(I did not catch the question)? A. I do not know.
- Q.(did not catch this question either) A. (the answer was indistinct, but was something about 'too many guests' and 'I did not...').
- Q. Did you give food to Yi Kyunho? A. No.
- Q. It seems, then, that you guessed that the police were trying to catch these five boys and when they asked to sleep at your house you took pity on them and let them stay. As you are an American you are no relation of those five Koreans? A. No.
- Q. They were acquaintances and students? A. Yes.

The interpreter then read a statement of evidence which had been secured from students, which briefly was as follows:

Kim Taisul says that he slept with Yi Insyun at your house on the 4th day of April. Yi Insyun also says that he was fleeing from the police and asked if he could sleep there and that you consented. Kil Chinkyung says that he spent two nights and saw Yi Posik there and that he slept with him. He said that he visited at Mowry's house and that you seemed to know that he was fleeing. Yi Posik says that Mr. Mowry must have guessed that he was hiding. He says: "I was there in March - - - - - days." Yi Kyunho says that he was at Mowry's house one night in April and that you probably knew that he was hiding. He was with Yi Insyun also. Yi Posik, when examined for the third time, said he slept in a small room and after in a bedroom with Kil Chinkyung. Kil Chinkyung says that he slept one night in a small room and after that in a bedroom with Yi Posuk. Yi Kyunho says that he slept there on April 1st.

The judge then proceeded:

- Q. Taking this evidence into consideration you allowed them to sleep there. Have you anything to show that you have not violated the law? A. I allowed them to stay as guests, but I did not hide them as fugitives. I made no effort to conceal them, and I told them I could not do so. I told them that I knew of nothing they had done which was wrong and they must not do anything wrong while at my house, and that I could not conceal or protect them.
- Q. Then you think that if they had said they were criminals and asked to be concealed, it would have been a crime but otherwise not? A. If I had been informed that the police were

trying to arrest them and had concealed them it would have been wrong, but I did not know that they were criminals. If anyone had come to arrest them then and I had concealed them it would have been wrong.

Q. When they came to arrest them, since you did not conceal them you think it was no crime.

Have you anything to say in defense? A. Nothing that I can think of. Concerning this matter nothing further, but concerning the independence movement I would say that I had nothing whatever to do with it, and kept free from it, and as an American, told them that I could have nothing to do with it.

Q. Have you anything else to say? A. When asked by Koreans about this Independence Movement I said I could say nothing about it, and could give no advice.

Q. What is your Korean name? A. Mo Oi Ri.

The prosecutor then arose and spoke. He said: "From the evidence and from your own statement it appears that all the students were to be arrested and you in part knew it, or guessed that the boys who fled to your house, were fleeing. And the boys say that they asked to be hidden and yet you say you did not know clearly that they were asking protection. This is the same as knowing, and while there may be a difference in the gravity of the crime yet both are a violation of the law. The law provides a punishment of imprisonment of two years or less or a fine of ¥200 or less. During March from Seoul to Pyeng Yang the Christian people were all engaged in demonstrations and this has continued until now and has not yet been quieted, and because of that - - - - - while rumors say that certain people are inciting the Koreans it seems that many have been doing so and are therefore guilty. In the American possessions of Hawaii and the Philippines there are those who oppose President Wilson, and if in these countries agitators for independence were concealed by the Japanese there, what would the American officials do? It would be a crime for the Japanese there to conceal criminals. There is no doubt guilt in this case even though you say that you did not know it was wrong. It is impossible not to suspect Christianity in this matter and you concealed those who agitated for independence. Your crime is a grave one but on one side your taking employee and students who had no place to [go] was in a sense a manifestation of human kindness (insim). I demand a sentence of six months imprisonment, (and think that you should look on this as a light sentence). (this last sentence uncertain - S.A.M.)

The interpreter then spoke. "Did you understand the Procurator's address?" A. I understood it fairly well. (taikang turesso.)

Q. Have you anything to say in way of argument?

Mr. Mowry evidently misunderstood the Procurator's request for a six months sentence, and said: "What has been decided upon? Is six months the decision?"

Q. Do you consider that you are not guilty? A. Since I said that I had no intention of concealing them I have committed no crime. If I had been given any information of the desire to arrest them and had concealed them it would have been wrong, but there was no such information given me and no attempt to arrest had been made there.

Q. 'E.M.' in your name is for what? A. My full name is Eli Miller Mowry.

The judge then said, "The trial is ended. The judgment will be rendered at ten o'clock on

the 19th."

The wicker basket was then put on Mr. Mowry's face and head and he was led off by a policeman. We went at once to Mr. Itano, a Procurator, not the one in the trial, and asked if in accord with Japanese law no opportunity was given for securing a lawyer before proceeding to trial. He said, "You had a right to secure a lawyer, and I sent word to you yesterday afternoon that the trial would take place today." We asked when Mr. Mowry knew that his trial was to take place today, and he said, "yesterday afternoon." We asked if Mr. Mowry had been asked if he wished a lawyer. He said, "No, it is not customary except in grave cases." We said that we had had no opportunity to secure a lawyer for him since the trial had been brought off so suddenly. He said that we could have asked for a postponement of the trial. We replied that we were given no such information. We asked whether in Japanese law [there can be] a request for a new trial, and he said, "No, but if judgment is rendered an appeal can be taken and a lawyer secured." We replied that in case he were acquitted our having no opportunity to secure a lawyer would make no difference. But that if he were convicted it was a matter of great importance. We remarked that we had had no opportunity to confer with Mr. Mowry about a lawyer, or a request for postponement or anything in connection with the case, as in the interviews allowed we were strictly forbidden to say anything about his case. The Procurator remarked that they had pushed his case ahead out of consideration for him as they did not care to prolong his confinement. We then went to the telegraph office and wired a statement of the facts to the consul general.

The word translated "guessed" above is the Korean "chimjak" which may be translated "guessed, reckoned, supposed." It does not imply knowledge.

Samuel A. Moffett

Pyongyang, Korea

April 21, 1919

S.A. Moffett

Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D.
156 5th Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Brown:

These are busy days and I have not been able to send to you the information I should like to have sent.

I enclose copies of two statements drawn up by me which I think you should have. They explain themselves.

Judgment was rendered on April 19th, and [it] was for six months penal servitude. Between the sudden trial and the judgment we had secured a lawyer and as soon as judgment was rendered an appeal was filed and application made for release on bail. Mr. Mowry was out on bail by two o'clock on the 19th. The American Vice-Consul was present when judgment was given.

The Appeal trial will probably take place between May 1st and 10th, and doubtless the result will be cabled to America. We understand the State Department is communicating to you the information sent by the Consul-General.

We have every confidence that Mr. Mowry will be acquitted in the appeal court unless of course for political reasons the powers that be decide that conviction is necessary regardless of the evidence.

We are living in strange times and under strange conditions and do not know what may come to pass.

There is much I want to write but cannot.

I am sending this to make sure you get these documents.

Very sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett

Enclosures: 1 copy of statement of search of houses and arrest of Mr. Mowry
1 copy of proceedings at trial of Mr. Mowry

(carbon copy in files of Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers. A copy also presumably in the archival collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Phila.)

If you should print any thing in and
please do not put our names in.

From S. H. Swetten

Pyeong yang, Korea.

June 6. 1919.

Dear Bro. Will:

I only have time for a short letter
but want to keep you informed about
Mr. Mowry. As you know he is out on
bail, he appealed to a higher court
was sentenced 4 months with hard labor
with a two years suspended sentence.
He immediately appealed to the
Supreme Court. That trial is set
for June 12th. Will let you know
as soon as it is over.

Mr. Mowry is now in Japan.

I only wish you could be here for a while
and see things for your self.
Two Japanese and a missionary came
from Japan to investigate conditions
and they were dumbfounded.

One of them said he had not cried
since he was a little boy, but the
testimony from an earnest
Christian man caused him to weep
If you could give me more info
I would be glad to hear from you

(over for
photocopy)

If you should print anything we send please do not put our names in.

Pyengyang, Korea

June 6, 1919

Sallie Willison Fisher Swallen

Honorable William A. Asbbrook
Johnstown, Ohio, U.S.A.

Dear Brother Will:

I only have time for a short letter but I want to keep you informed about Mr. Mowry. As you know he is out on bail. He appealed to a higher court, was sentenced [to] 4 months with hard labor with a two years' suspended sentence. He immediately appealed to the Supreme Court. That trial is set for June 12th. Will let you know as soon as it is over.

Mr. Mowry is now in Japan. I only wish you could be here for a while and see things for yourself. Two Japanese and a missionary came from Japan to investigate conditions and they were dumb founded. One of them said he hadn't cried since he was a little boy but the testimony from an earnest Christian woman caused him to weep. If you would go — — hospital at this moment you would find an old man over sixty years old who was beaten until he has a big sore on his buttocks as big as your hand - an open sore.

Two young men died in the Syen Chun hospital the result of being beaten. There are men sentenced for from six months to two years to prison with hard labor who really did nothing. One man they said was sentenced because he was a man of influence.

I am sending you this petition of these two Viscounts. One is an old man of 80 years. The other is — an old man — — — — but they took his son instead.

Last Saturday there was another demonstration in Seoul and one night thousands of prisoners hollered "Mansei" (hurrah for Korea) in the prison.

We are well but - oh, so busy. Will & I go to the country each Sunday & visit the churches. The girls sail from Moji July 28th. I have written to Olivette.

Very Sincerely, your sister

Sallie

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

MOYRY CASE

LETTERS To the Editor

Mowry Case

Dear Sir:

In your paper I read Miss Kim So-yong's article (Oct. 8) concerning Dr. Mowry with much interest.

In my former letter to the editor on Sept. 30, I referred to Dr. Uzawa, the first-rate lawyer in Japan, who won world fame for volunteering to defend the case of Mowry. However, I defined it from the subjective point of view. From the objective point of view, he was a puppet to perform the act of the Japanese planner of higher policy — to set the fire and to quench the same.

Viewing from the fact that they forced Dr. Uzawa to volunteer to defend the case of Mowry, we are obliged to conclude the trial was one of the three important cases in the history of criminal affairs in Korea. At the time of the conspiracy case, they sent Dr. Uzawa and Dr. Hanai, and, in the juncture of Korea's Independence movement, they sent Uzawa for the case of Dr. Mowry, and Dr. Hanai for the 33 persons who signed the Declaration of Independence in 1919.

For the sake of students of history, I wish to mention how Dr. Mowry was found guilty. Immediately after declaration of Korea's independence, a lot of college boys in Soong-sil Institute gathered in the basement of the late Dr. Samuel Moffet's house and Dr. Mowry's and mimeographed many seditious pamphlets as both missionaries seemed to tacitly allow them to do.

The Japanese detectives discovered the fact, but they hesitated to lay hands on them, because they were afraid to hurt American feeling. In order to curry favor with them they got agreement from American consul-general in Seoul to search the foreigners' house though American missionaries did not enjoy extraterritorial rights.

The Japanese carefully got the approval from the American consul-general, and started to invade the missionaries' houses and arrested lots of suspicious persons involved in the independence movement.

Dr. Moffet narrowly escaped being connected with the case by his wit, but Dr. Mowry was unavoidably found guilty on a charge of hiding persons involved in the independence movement. Unfortunately, one of the students hidden in Dr. Mowry's house was suffocating and, therefore, a doctor was sent for to give first aid, and that was the evidence.

Yours Sincerely,

Song So-am

Chongno-gu,
Seoul

Letters to the Editor

Interpretation

Dear Sir,

In connection with the 1919 Independence Movement, let me cite an American missionary who has performed many heroic deeds in the cause of Korea. He was the late Dr. Samuel A. Moffett, who came to Korea on the same steamer as Marquis Park Young-hyo when the latter returned home from exile in Japan. Dr. Moffett started his missionary work in Pyon-nyang in 1894.

Korean King Kojong, permitted him to make a special trip to Pyongan-do and Hamkyong-do, both now in north Korea, for his mission work. Really, he was king of the Protestant Kingdom of Pyongyang.

In 1919, Japanese authorities called him to the police station, and told him to help them in crushing Korea's Independence movement. But he rejected their request, insisting that he came to Korea for Gospel's sake, not to become involved in political affairs.

A few days later, many foreign newspaper reporters, wearing arm-bands of "war correspondent," arrived in Korea from Japan, Peking and Shanghai, and swarmed into

Pyongyang.

At that juncture, Dr. Moffett's role in Korea's independence movement was as an interpreter for the foreign newspaper reporters. A few days later, Japanese authorities began to receive telegrams from their superiors, saying that distribution in Korea of "so-and-so" foreign newspapers should be suppressed, in which news of the Korean cause was reported by foreign correspondents.

I was too young to know names of the suppressed papers. But, as far as I remember, they include the Japan Advertiser, Japan Chronicle, and Shanghai Gazette.

Within a few years, three famous books were published in England and in America, namely, "The Rebirth of Korea" by Heung-woo Cynn, "The Case of Korea" by Henry Chung, and "Korea's Fight for Freedom," by F.A. MacKenzie. Those works were all based on the telegrams of foreign correspondents who dispatched stories on Korea's movement. Those three works were indebted to the role of Dr. Moffett's interpretation.

Yours sincerely,
Song So-am

Chungsin-dong
Chongno-gu, Seoul

"Korea Times"
April, Mar 5, 1968



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Korean Court Reserves Decision in Case of Rev. E. M. Mowry.

Seoul, Korea, Thursday, Aug. 21 (By the Associated Press).—The supreme court, which heard the appeal of the Rev. Eli Miller Mowry, of Mansfield, Ohio, a Presbyterian missionary, from conviction on a charge of having sheltered Korean agitators, has reserved decision.

M. Osawa, Mr. Mowry's lawyer, expressed the opinion that the court will either acquit Mr. Mowry or order a new trial in the court of appeals.

Late in April of this year the Rev. Mr. Mowry was found guilty of sheltering Korean agitators and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor. The decision was appealed by him to the appeal court, which ordered Mr. Mowry to serve four months' penal servitude, but suspended the sentence for two years. Mr. Mowry at once took an appeal to the supreme court.